NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY. -The Right of a Bankrupt to Amend His Schedules. Before Judge Blatchford.

His Schedules.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the Bankruptcy of Henry H. Watts.—In this case the bankrupt applies for leave to amend his schedule by setting forth a certain lease of which he was owner at the time of filing his petition. Counsel for the creditors objected, on which Judge Blatchford gave the following opinion:—Under section twenty-six and general order number seven the register has power, under general order number five, to allow a petitioning bankrupt to amend his schedule on complying with general order number thirty-three. The application is an exparte one, of which no notice is necessary. No creditor has a right to oppose any such application, and, therefore, no issue of fact and of law within section four can be raised or contested in regard to it to be decided by the judge. If a register improperly refuses an application to amend the bankrupt can under section six take the opinion of the judge or a certificate from the register on the question. In this case the allowance of the amendment cannot in any way prejudice the right of the creditor to oppose the discharge of the bankrupt for his having omitted the matter in question from his original schedule. The order of the register in allowing the amendment in no matter concludes the creditor on the point, as the creditor is no party to the proceedings, so as to be estopped by the order from availing hinself of any ground of opposition to a discharge, which he would have had in the absence of the order. Still, if the case be a proper one for allowing the amendment in question it is proper for the register to allow it in terms without prejudice to the right of the creditor to oppose the discharge upon the ground of the omission of the matter from the original schedule.

Petition.

A pelition to be adjudged bankrupts has been filed

A petition to be adjudged bankrupts has been filed in this court in the case of Lathrop, Luddington & Co., the extensive dry goods jobbing house in this

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge of Blackmailing Against an Internal Revenue Officer.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. Bernard Hess.—The defendant, an inspector of internal revenue, is charged by John G. Berlinghoff, a cigar manufacturer, with compromise and have settled an action then pending on the seizure of a large quantity of complainant? cirgars for a violation of the internal Revenue law by complainant paying to Hess a sum of fitty dollar for his action in the matter. The defendant was brought before Commissioner Betts, and the examination is set down for Tuesday next.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT.

The Nitro-Glycerine Explosion Sase.

Before Judge Barnard.

Danford N. Barney et al. vs. Otto Burstenbinder.-The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday. The action was brought to recover the sum of \$100,000 for damages sustained by plaintiff in the loss of their building in San Francisco, caused by the explosion of a box containing a quantity of nitro-glycerine, which defendants had forwarded through plaintiffs' express, and which, when de-posited in plaintiffs' warehouse, exploded, destroying a large amount of property. The evidence in the case having closed, and counsel on both sides having summed up— Judge Barnard proceeded to charge the jury. He

Judge Barnard proceeded to charge the jury. He said the action could only be maintained on the ground that the defendant was negligent in packin g the oll or in not notifying the carrier of its explosive character. Negligence was the want of that care which a man of ordinary care and prudence would exercise. In applying these principles to a case where negligence is imputed in the packing of a new article of commerce, the explosive character of which was not generally known, the question was not to be determined either by that measure of prudence which a sclentific man might be led to adopt, from a consideration of the nature of the component parts of the article, nor by that prudence which a person wholly unacquainted with the nature of the article might adopt, but rather by a mixture of the two. It was that prudence which those who dealt in the article were accustomed to adopt. If the evidence showed that there was a general mode adopted among dealers in this article for packing it and that the deiendant packed according to that mode, then he was not liable, although some few, either from extreme cantion or a more intimate knowledge of the character of the article, might have adopted a sater mode. Of course, however, it the detendant hunself possessed this more intimate knowledge and also knew that a safer mode of packing had been adopted by mother, he would have been guilty of negligence in hot adopting it. mate knowledge and also knew that a safer mode of acking had been adopted by another, he would are been guilty of negligence in hot adopting it, also followed that if there was no general mode of acking in use and that the defendant had no knowledge of the character of the article superior to that a the community at large, he could only be held the exercise of that care which a person of rithary prudence would exercise in packing an article not generally known to be of a explosive character. As to whether there was egilgence in not giving notice depends upon the same principles—first, whether it was the custom of a trade to give notice; second, whether the detrade to give notice; second, whether the desame principles—first, whichier it was the custom of the trade to give notice; second, whether the defendant knew the explosive character of the article, and that in consequence thereof he omitted to give notice of its character; and third, whether a prodent man not possessing such knowledge, supposing that the explosive qualities of the article were not generally known, would deem it necessary to give such notice. If any one of these questions were answered in the affirmative then the verticit must be for the plaintiff, that if all in the negative it must be for the defendant.

The larv then retired, but not having come to a

The Union Pacific Railroad Case. James Fisk, Jr., vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company.—This case came up again vesterday morning before Judge Barnard. As already stated, an

led verdict.

ing before Judge Barnard. As already stated, an injunction was issued restraining the directors of the company from holding an election. From the statements made it appeared that the order was violated, and Messrs. Ames, Bushuell, Dilion, Alley, Crane, Burant and Tracy having been arrested for contempt appeared to answer.

Sir. Field, counsel for the plaintiff, stated that the decendants were ready to give buil to answer.—Ames and Dilion in \$20,000 ench and the others in \$10,000. A discussion ensue relative to certain interrogatories, when fluidly twenty days were allowed, Judge Barnard inlimating that, should the defendants not be prepared to answer, he would grant an extension of time. Action Against the Corporation-The Com-

plaint Dismissed.

Minot F. Winch vs. The Mayor, de.—The action in

this case was brought to recover \$300 for damages sustained by the plaintiff through the alleged neglisustained by the plaintiff through the alleged negli-gence of the defendants. It appeared that on the softh of October, 1866, the plaintiff was driving a wagon through Eighteenth street, and when nearing Third avenue ne was thrown to the ground, while the leg of que of the horses was broken by failing into a hole that was near the curlistone. He now claims damages, attributing the accident to the care-lessness of the corporation of the authorities. Evi-dence was adduced to show that no notice had been given the corporation of the existence of the hole in question, and the complaint was accordingly dis-messed on that ground.

SUPPEME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

Judge Sutherland rendered judgment in the following cases yesterday:—

Jindaay et al. vs. King.—Default opened and dedendant permitted to serve answer on payment of \$40 costs. Fitch et ai, vs. Perry, Jr., &c,—Report confirmed and sudgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Judge Jones rendered judgment in the following

Judge Jones rendered judgment in the following Cases yesterday morning:—

Medicardes Banking Association vs. Meeks et al.—

Motion dismissed with costs.

Sutherland vs. Secor et al.—Motion granted.

Sutherland vs. Rijosky et al.—Motion granted.

Sutherland vs. Rijosky et al.—Motion granted.

Musch vs. Fease et al.—Motion granted.

Witch vs. Fease et al.—Motion granted.

Within vs. Prose et al.—Motion granted.

Within vs. Wischer et al.—Motion granted withuni costs.

Terner vs. Turner.—Complaint dismissed.

Nance vs. Coppill. Executor, dc., et al.—Motion anted without costs.

Turner vs. Byrne.—Motion granted and referee appointed.

vs. Reynolds .- Motion granted and cause

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART L Alleged Misappropriation.

Before Judge Earbour.

erize es. The East River National Bink.—In

this case, in which the action was brought to recover the sum of \$22,000, the value of certain United States bonds alleged to have been deposited by plaintit with defendant in May, 1885, for safe keeping, the ury returned a verdict for the defendant,

SUPREME COURT-TRIAL TERM -PART L Action Against the Corporation, Before Judge Ingraham. Daniel Bradley vs. The Mayor, dc.—This was an

ration under the following circumstances:—On the night of November 25, 1866, the piantiff was driving a ceach through Greenwich street, and when opposite the corner of Albany street one of the horses was injured by falling into a hole which had been there for some days previous, and of the existence of which notice had been given the Corporation. The pinintist now sued for the damage sustained by the occurrence, and the jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART H.

The Case of Color—The Jury Disagree.

Before Judge Daly.

Harriet Jacobs vs. The Atlantic Navigation Company.—The jury being unable to agree to a verdict in this case were discharged.

Decisions. cases yesterday morning:—

Marlow vs. Home Insurance Company.—Motion denied with ten dollars costs.

In the Matter of the Several Suits of Bogart.—Sheriff's bill taxed.

Partnership Liability-The Doctrine of Merger

Partnership Liability—The Doctrine of Merger and Another.

Before Judge Alker.

Starke vs. Rieckenberg et al.—This was an action brought against defendants on the ground that Rieckenberg had assumed the payment of a debt due by one Katz, another defendant. It appeared that Rieckenberg and Katz went into partnership last October, and they signed articles whereby Rieckenberg agreed to assume the payment of the debts of Katz. The action is bronght upon this agreement. It appeared also that Judgment by default was entered in an action against Katz. The piaintiff resting his case, the defendants counsel moved to dismiss the complaint—First, because there was no joint liability; if any either Katz or Rieckenberg were either solely liable for the debt; second, if Rieckenberg was liable in the first instance the judgment obtained against Katz was a merging of the cause of action, and Rieckenberg could not be held. The Court granted the motion, and the complaint was dismissed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford. The Grand Jury brought in a large number of in dictments yesterday morning. Assistant District Attorneys Hutchings and Tweed represented the

GRAND LARCENY. Timothy J. Jones pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing a chest of tea, valued at eighty doilars, on the 4th of March, the property of Kelly & Lilenthal. He was sent to the State Prison

for three years. BURGLARY. James C. Kelly, who was indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty to the offence. He was charged with breaking into the house of George , 500 Washington street, on the night of t t., and stealing clothing and jewelry valued

2d inst., and stealing clothing and jeweify values as \$200.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said that two years ago the Recorder sentenced Kelly under the name of Davis, and that there were two indictments for burgiary pending against him. Besides, his Honor was informed that he had married a respectable girl and treated her in a shocking manner. The highest penalty for burgiary in the third degree was awarded, which was imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

able girl and treated her in a shocking manner. The highest penally for burglary in the third degree was awarded, which was imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

Adolf Schwed was charged with presenting to Messra. C. Utassy & Co., Maiden lane, on the lst inst., a forged order for sample sets of jewelry, purporting to be signed by M. Lowry & Co. The prisoner pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree and was remanded for sentence.

ALLEGED WIFE KILLING—THE PRISONER FLEADS GULLY TO MANSLAUGHTER.

John Carson, who was indicted for killing his wife, was placed at the bar. The indictment charged that on the 21st of November the prisoner cruelly beat fleocca Carson, indicting wounds upon her body which resulted in her ceath at their house, 60s West Thirty-eighth street.

Assistant District Attorney Hutchings made a statement of the case to the court. He accepted a plea of manshaughter in the second degree because the circumstances showed the killing, although cruel, was not premeditated. The prisoner and his wife were very intemperate, and on the night in question she was found in her room in a dying condition, her body exhibiting marks of brutality. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital and died three hours afterwards of compression of the brain. The physician had settled in the Southwest, and his testimony could not be obtained.

Ex-Judge Stuart, the counsel, said that he had only to add that the deceased was so intemperate that she phwied her husoand's and children's clothes for liquor.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Carson, you have been indicted by the Grand Jary for murder in the first degree. After a careful consideration of the testimony the best and example to every one who gives way to the passion for drinking. I have been state when her husoand's and children's clothes for liquor.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—Carson, you have been indicted by the Grand Jary for murder in the first degree. After a careful consideration of the testimony the bistrict Attorney truthfully

for the detendant.

Boundary.

Be jury then retired, but not having come to a Mr. Furlong was tried and convicted of robbery in

Mr. Furlong was tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree. Jamed Buckley, a sailor, testified that on the night of the 24th of February, while he was passing through Bafavia street he was assaultain by the prisoner, in company with others, and robbed of a gold watch and ten dollars in money. He positively identified the prisoner.

The Judge, in passing sentence, said that the prisoner had a bad reputation and that he was connected with a set of reckless men who robbed honest sailors, and he understood that there were bulles in the court room who threatened to beat the complainant if he testified in this case. He sentenced with a set of the State Prison for twelve years and six months as a warning to the blate Prison for twelve years and six months as a warning to the bulles.

FI ST DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

The Opening of Church Street Up Again. Before Judge Quinn.

Before Judge Quinn.

John P. Farkes cs. Albert Margel and William La.

Marsche.—This proceeding was brought to dispossess the defendants from the premises No. 188 Fulton street for non-payment of rent. It appears from the sworn affidavit of the plaintiff that he leased the premises in question to the defendants for the term or four years and eleven months, commencing June
1, 1807, at a yearly rental of \$1,800, payable monthly
in advance, and they are now indebted to the landlord in the sum of \$150 for one month's rent. The in advance, and they are now indebted to the landlord in the sum of \$150 for one month's rent. The
amdavit of Albert Mergel, one of the defendants,
sets forth that on the 30th of December, 1867, the
supreme Court confirmed the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the
extension of Church street to the Eaftery,
which confirmation and adoption vested the
sitie to the premises so occupied by the defendants in
the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaity of the city
of New York; that the deponent is ready and willing to pay any rent that may be due on said premises to any person or persons properly authorized
to collect and receive the same, and the deponent
further avers that the adoption and confirmation before mentioned ceased and terminated any and all
relations existing between the plaintiff and the defendants in this suit, and denies that John P. Parkes
is the landlord of said premises, and every other allegation contained in said Parkes' amidavit except
as hereinafter stated. Counsel on both sides having
argued the case at some length the Judge took the
papers and said he would render a decision at an early
day. Plaintiff's counsel submitted to the court for
its guidance the printed points in three cases—two
of which were tried in the Supreme Court and one
in the Superior—bearing more or less on the case at
boar and the widening of Church street. The cases
referred to are:—The People ex rel. the Gould Machine Company vs. Abraham D. Russell, City Judge;
Theodosus Strang vs. The New York Rubber Company, and the People ex rel. James k. Spratt vs.
Abraham D. Russell. The case here pending involves
also the decision of the question whether the moneys
awarded to owners on the assessment map for the
extension of Church street are payable by the Comptroller of the city before the Common Council orders
the buildings taken down.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMI-BALTY. Before Judge Blatchford. - Nos. 137-William Coleman vs. Steamship Leo, &c.; 122—Robert A. Kenner vs. Steamship Leo, &c.; 122—Robert A. Kenner vs. Propeller (Nupha; 188—Benjamm F. Voorhies vs. Steamship Champion; 189—Steamer Oswego vs. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company; 192—Charles N. Shepmard vs. New York and Virginia Steamship Company; 198—Glibert F. Darling vs. Schooner Mischief; 194—William Kerr vs. Tue Steamer Columbia.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS .- Before Gunning S. Pedford, Jr.—The People vs. Maximilian Mulier, homicide: Thomas O'Donnel, rape; Robert Roab, homicide; Thomas O'Donnel, rape; Robert Road, rape; James Haley, robbery; John Hudner, robbery; Michael Gannon, burgiary; Wayne Griswold, obtaining goods by false pretences; George King, grand larceny; John Thomson, grand larceny; William Holmes, grand larceny; Alfred Owehs, alias Alfred Jones, burgiary; John Collins and James Smith, felony and assault and battery.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following re will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, as indicated by the thermo-meter at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

DEATH OF A STATION HOUSET, ODGER.—On Wednesday evening John Jackson, a colored man, thirty years of age, applied for lodgings at the Fifth precinct police station and was shown down stairs. Yesterday morning on "turning out" the lodgers Jackson was found to be dead. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest on the body and the Jury rendered a verdict of death from consumption.

FIRE IN EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET.—At one o'clock

esterday morning the frame stable on Eighty-ourth street, near Third avenue, owned by Cornelias McGuire and occupied by C. M. Piper, took fire and was partially destroyed. A horse, wagon and harness, the property of the latter, were burned. Mr. Piper's loss is \$325, that of Mr. McGuire \$490, upon which there was no insurance. It is believed that the fire was caused by an incendiary.

THE DEY STREET CASUALTY.—Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the Coroner's office in the City Hall on the body of Frank R. Walker, the

volving a less of \$5,000. The amount of insurance was not ascertained. The fire extended to the two story frame building adjoining, owned and occupied by Fatrick Moore, which was also quickly devoured by the fiery element. Damage \$1,500, which is not covered by a policy of maurance. A two story frame house, occupied by two families and owned by Henry Therman, sustained damage to the amount of \$800. The loss on furniture was about \$250. This building was insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company for \$1,000.

FIRE IN THE EVERETT HOUSE,—About fifteen min-utes before eight o'clock yesterday morning it was reported to the fireman of the Everett House that a barrel of alcohol located in a closet was leaking. barrel of alcohol located in a closet was leaking. Taking a candle, and accompanied by an attendant, ne entered the place, when the fame of the candle ignited the escaoing alcohol and an explosion followed. The alarm of fire rang through the palls and corridors at once and a great commotion followed. Some were so terror stricken that they did not move; others rushed to their rooms, lastify collected their soiled linen, packed their trunks and values and prepared for a hasty emigration without waiting to liquidate their bills. The assurances of the clerks that there was no danger quieted their fears, and in a few minutes, when the firemen had got on several streams and the danger of a general conflagration had passed, the guests regained their former comparer and decided to continue patrons of the establishment. The damage to the building and stock is between \$2,000 and \$4,000, which is fully covered by lightrance.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATION .- Captain Petty and letective Field, of the Fifth precinct, yesterday brought before Justice Hogan a man giving his name as Henry Gifford, whom they had arrested on name as Henry Gulord, whom they had arrested on a charge of grand larceny. On the 14th of November last William McDonsid, are unsophisticated foreigner, was accosted on the corner of Washington and Watts streets by an unknown man, who employed him to go to California and to take care of some norses on board the steamer during the passage. When the stranger had fully gained the confidence of McDonsid Gifford appeared on the scene of action, and proposed to pay the unknown man a bill he owed him. They, of course, being unable to make change, appeared to McDonsid and asked if he and any money. Unfortunately for him at that time he possessed sixteen English gold sovereigns, and was verdant enough to hand over the shiners to the man who had been so kind as to provide him employment and a passage to the hand of gold. The stranger in toru gave the coin to Gifford, as is alleged, and the next thing for the snarpers to do was to escape from the presence of their victim. This was speeduly managed, and McDonaid finding himself fleeced reported his loss to Captain Petty. Gifford of course fied from the city, and but recently returned, and yesterday fell into the clutches of detective Feled. Most of the time since has loss McDonaid has been filling a position procured for him by Captain Petty.

Munners in lowa.—The city of Muscatine lowa. a charge of grand larceny. On the 14th of November

Captain Fetty.

Munder in lowa,—The city of Muscatine, lowa, was the scene of a fearful tragedy on the 9th inst. caused by the murder of Dr. Christian Hershey, one of the most respectable citizens of the place, and a physician of wide practice. A despatch from that place recounts the following particulars:—The doctor owns a farm about three miles from the city, on Muscatine Island. A German by the name of Mowery, living near by, has given the doctor a great deal of trouble. They have had several lawsnits, and within a year the German had killed several of the Doctor's cattle and otherwise behaved badly. This morning Dr. Hershey went in a buggy to the German's house, accompanied by Mr. Scott, Marshal of this city, and a constable of the township, to levy on some property for the satisfaction of is judgment the Doctor had recovered against Mowery in one of their suits. Near the house they met Mowery, armed with a shotgun. A dispute aruse, and presently Mowery armed his gon at Hershey and discharged the whole contents in his side, not being distant from him ten feet. The doctor died in a few hours. There were threats of by neithing the assassin, who was lodged in jail. Dr. hershey always paid great attention to agricultural matters and the razzing of Elock.

THE SAILORS' "SNUG" HARBOR.

the Institution—inhuman Treatment of the Institution—inhuman Treatment of the Institution—The Sick in the Hospital Beaten and Otherwise Maltreated—Insufficient Food and Clothing—High Life Among the Officials—The Way the Money Goes.

It may not be generally known that the institution known as the Sallors' "Snug" Harbor was originally founded on the last will and testament of Robert Richard Randall, made the first day of June, 1801, wherein he nominated the Chancellor of the State of

wherein he nominated the Chancellor of the State of New York, the Mayor of the city, the Recorder of the city, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President and Vice President of the Marine Society, the Senior Ministers of the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches of the city, and their successors forever, his executors and trustees. De Witt Clinton probated this will and David Gelston and Sylvanus Miller were the Surrogates who made the document a matter of record. The Legislature of Fébruary the 6th, 1806, made these executors trus-tees of the Sallors' Snug Harbor, with power to make the necessary proper rules and regulations for the government of the Harbor not inconsistent with the laws of the United States and of the State of New York. The act was amended March 25, 1814, giving the right to the assistant ministers, in case of sickness or the absence of their elders, to act in their place. The property donated in the will contains 21 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches and 132 feet on Broadway, between Eighth and Thirteenth street, running east of Broadway, so as to include Stewart's grand store, and four lots of \$723 in three per cent stock, \$6,430 in six per cent stock and fifty shares in the Manhattan stocks. In May, J831, the corporation purchased 155 acres of land where the building is now located on Staten

The Day Spragur Cascalary—Coroner Schimers
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away from the Harbor and was told the former governor sold them; at one time quite a number of cows were driven from the Harbor; the report was that the hops were sold out of the Harbor and I have seen them taken away from the Harbor myself; I saw large timbers cat down on the grounds and carted away with double teams; there were two carts running; these timbers were used to build docks in New York; wood has been out off the Harbor and taken news. RWRY. SHANBFUL TREATMENT OF THE PATIENTS IN

away.

SHAMBUUL THEATMENT OF THE PATIENTS IN ROSPITAL.

This witness continues:—As to the hospital treatment I must say I have never been in the nospital except has a visitor; as such I have been there frequently; the hospital room sinciled very bad; generally the patients have not been provided with comforts as they onight too have been their cleaniness seems to have been neglected; the nurses were not competent for their tasks, with some exceptions; from what I have seen the sick in the hospital and the immates of the Harbor did not have, either in quantity or quality, food enough to make them reasonably confortable or to preserve their health, and according to my understanding the whole management of the hospital shows that it is one of the most raccity conducted institutions I have ever seen that I was sick; he told me to call at the hospital the next morning; he did nothing for me; such is the general band management of the Harbor; but I makes me sick to say what I have seen going on; we never have had any toust, or milt toust, or sing bread or crackers, or cheese set on our table; at one time, in 1882, we had cheese, that it was stopped; state bread has been served up with monasses within a few weeks for a pudding; the clothing of the Harbor is generally of a poor quality; I have never had an overcoat furnished; the inmales never had one overcoats furnished; the inmales never had one overcoats furnished; the immales never had overcoats furnished them for the winter; the fires were stopped at an early period in the spring and not is in the farbor and late to the fail, and the old people suffered from want of common fuel and heat; the cherytyman has a domain of from two for these has a large garden filled with fruits and diductions. Anyther was allowed to touch a single thing; at one time some overcoats were furnished the men; these were

Other witnesses testify that as a general rule they did not have a tablespooning of mars a day for the

inmates, while three quarts were left daily at the governor's house, the doctor's house and the clergy-man's house. One witness swears that the governor received £7,000 to fit up and freaco his house from the funds of the institution. Another witness, who has been a sea captain and an officer of vessels since 1812, and who is now an inmate of the Harbor, testifies that the food is of such a poor quality that it actually made him sick. Another witness says the sugar used was muscovado and that the molasses was generally black and aged; that the coffee at the best was a St. Domingo coffee, for he had been importing, buying and selling the article himself and knew sil about it; that it was generally mixed with refuse matter, such as chicary and other offensive substances which he did not know.

Another witness testifies that he has deen harrels

and other offensive substances which he did not know.

Another witness testifies that he has seen barrels of eggs brought down to the Harbor, and the cooks and scullions of the kitchen took them out of the barrels and carried them away in baskets to the city for sale.

Another witness testifies that he was employed by De Peyster, the former governor, to weigh hogs alive, after which they were sold out of the Harbor.

Another testifies that there were 400 fowls kept in the Harbor, and he never had seen a holled or a fried egg at the table, while the orificials had full range of all the chicken coups and barn yards.

Another, that he had seen butter-brought in tubs to the Harbor and carried off from thence in the night time.

Another, that he had seen butterphrought in tubs to the Harbor and carried off from thence in the night time.

Another, that the best soup found at the Harbor was made of dred Canada peas with a small amount of poor pork mixed with it; he has never seen pickles, or sauerknat or raisins there, and there had never been a beef steak put on the table since he had been in the Harbor, a period of many years; neither did he see a mutton chop, or roust chicken or broiled chicken, or turkeys, gesse, ducks or fowls of any description, except last year they had poultry for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Another testifies he had heard the governor say that he had got into a situation now where he could make money; on an average the doctor was not in the hospital for more than thirty minutes a day, and many times not fifteen minutes; the hospital inmates have never had any warm or cold baths, although there are bath tubs in the building, which have never been used except by the doctor; at one time the present doctor was absent and left Dr. Van Rensselaer, on the resident physician's return, in formed him that every kind of medicine he had in the hospital ough. To be thrown out of the window, as it was not fit for use.

Another testifies that he has seen the men most shamefully beaten in the hospital, and neglected and lying in their fifth; that afterwards he saw them die; that he saw men who were paralyzed and in the last stages of existence maltreated by blows and human excrements mopped up and dashed into the faces of the sick; that during the last stages of life many of the pattents have been shamefully neglected both medicinally and spiritually, and as regarded nursing.

The rustees themselves seidom appeared as the hospital personally.

lected both medicinally and spiritually, and as regarded nursing.

The trustees themselves seidom appeared at the hospital personally, and therefore, it is alleged, knew very little about it. The whole affairs were first put into the hands of an executive committee, who devolved the entire business on one of their number, who in turn transferred the management into the hands of the agents at the hospital.

The witnesses generally testify that during the heated term of last summer all the men were called upon to go into the fields to work. Two were struck down by the sun in the field, one was taken with bleeding of the lungs, one died the next day after he came out of the fields, and a colored man by the name of Abraham, who had been sick for many years, also died next day after working in the fields.

Another Strike.

Yesterday morning the laborers employed on the block of buildings now in course of erection in Sixteenth street, between First and Second avenues, struck for an advance of wages. They have been working for \$2 25 per day, and they demand \$2 50. The employers refused the demand, and the men immediately threw down their hods and departed. immediately threw down their hods and departed. There were about 200 laborers employed upon the job, and as the bricklayers and pinsterers cannot work without the laborers, the job will stand still until the difficulty comes to an end. There,were a great many speechess made yesterday urging workingmen to displace those in power, who negicated to quard the interests of workingmen. Also advocating the establishment of a "workingmen's party." The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That this committee, as the Workingmen's Dolon, to instruct their Committee on Mass Meeting to report the names of two persons from each ward to compose the Workingmen's General Committee, subject to the ratioation of the Cooper Institute meeting, and that said committee have power to form Labor Leagues in their respective wards for the express purpose of electing weldingmen to represent the workingmen's interest in all branches of our government.

A "WORKINGMEN'S PARTY."

A New Political Movement-Meeting of the Trade Union Delegates-Arrangements for

the Gathering on the 23d.

The delegates appointed by the various trade societies to visit the Common Council in relation to transfearing the city printing, having terminated their labors at the City Hall, held a meettheir labors at the City Hall, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Sweeney's Hotel, to make arrangements for the contemplated mass meeting at the Cooper Institute. It was agreed that the meeting take place at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday, March 25, and that two stands be erected outside the building—one for the use of English, the other for German speakers. No tax is to be levied on the trade societies sittending; they are to subscribe whatever sum they deem prudent. The Brooklyn trade societies have not yet been invited to co-operate with their New York brethren, but the committee intend doing so.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

SUPPLEME COURT-CIRCUIT. * Careless Driving-Action for Damages. Before Judge Gilbert.

Buder. - The son of the plaintiff, a lad eight years of age, while walking, in May last, in Underhill avenue, was run over by a team belonging to detendant, and driven by a man in his employ, and so much injured that he died on the 5th of June following. The defence was concurring negligence on the part of the boy. The evidence showed that when the boy was first seen by the driver he was going in the same direction as the team. The boy attempted to cross near the corner of Bergen sireet, when, just as he had stepped from the curbstone, the driver wheeled around the corner and knocked him down. It also appeared by the evidence for the plaintiff that the wagon was being driven at a rate so rapid as to give rise to the impression to persons standing but a short distance off that it was a runeway. The Court charged that the defendant was liable for the carelessness on the part of the child's parents to allow the child to be on the street alone. The child was bean it to the same degree of care to which an ordinary prudent person would be held. The cause of the child's death was a question of fact for the jury. Verdict not yet rendered. was run over by a team belonging to defendant, and

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. -The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, W. J. Os-borne, chairman, presiding. The draft of an act for presentation to the Legislature, authorizing the laying out of roads through the county towns to con-form with the principal streets and avenues leading out of the city of Brooklyn, was taken from the table. The Supervisors desire to connect the city with the shores and bays on the south side of Long Island by means of roads not less than sixty feet nor more than 100 feet in width. An amendment was offered to the effect that the Pres ident of the Board and five county members be constituted a board of commissioners to tay out the roads and assess the damages. This was agreed to and the act as amended was adopted. A remonstrance against the passage of an act now before the State Senate, making the expense of improving Third street a general charge upon the old city of Brooklyn, instead of a local charge upon the property benefited, was presented. Some of the property owners have already paid their assessment, and if this act is passed a portion of their money will be refunded. The Board adopted a resolution protesting against the passage of said act and directed the clerk to forward the same to the members of the Senate. The draft of an act for presentation to the Legislature, which provides that the Sneriff should not confine in the county jail any person arrested upon process in civil action until the planniff or person upon whose application said affect in a made shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars and a like sum every twenty days that said debtor is so confined, was presented by the Law Committee. This act is to take effect immediately. By a resolution the januor was directed to display the flags on the County Court House on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th Inst. No inriber business of importance was transacted.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.—A meeting was held by the friends of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Wednesday night, at the residence of Mr. C. B. Camp, in Columbia street, their object being to take some action in relation to the erection of the proposed Lincoln monument in Washington, D. C. Mr. Corkhill, the general agent of the Monument Association, was present and gave a description of the monument. It is to be seventy feet in height, he said, and surrounded by thirty-live colossal figures. The statues of the Kev. Henry Ward Beecher and Bishop Simpson ste to occupy positions in the second group. The satue of the Rev. E. W. Bellows will also occupy a position in one of the groups, and his friends are about raising the necessary amount to furniss has statue. The sum required from the friends of Mr. Beecher is 20.000. The following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That in designating our terrosman to represent the civit culcil the accounts have tonly thought the civit

od, That this agreement will gladden the Resolved, That this agreement are server true American.
Resolved, That the immediate neighbors and friend Per. Mr. Boucher do give to the enterprise a heapproval, and will realously co-operate with the asset in commomorating his valuable services to the cause of incommomorating his valuable services to the cause of invitable manners of the cause of the c

ety and humanity by securing prompt contributions to the Beecher status fund.

Mr. C. B. Camp moved that the following named gentlemen be appointed the committee to solicit contributions:—Messrs, M. K. Moodie, George A. Bell, Lorin Palmer, Nathan Southwick, Thomas H. Bird, O. B. Coombs, J. F. Coukin, M. D.; S. M. Griswold, T. G. Sherman, A. D. Wheelock, J. T. Howard, H. S. Weid, R. D. Benediet, J. B. Murray, W. E. Caldwell, E. E. Bowen, H. C. King, C. L. Allen, Dr. George I. Bennet, A. Fitzgerald, J. A. Fowle, H. E. Morrell, M. D., and M. C. Ogden, The committee was appointed. On motion of H. B. Claffin the name of Mr. E. A. Studwell was added to the committee, and Mr. C. B. Camp was appointed treasurer.

The East River Bridge.—The board of consulting engineers of the bridge company held their final meeting yesterday at their rooms at the corner of Fulton and Front streets, Brooklyn. They have carefully examined Mr. Roebling's plans and theories and have concluded to efficience them. They decided that there was nothing impossible in the build.

carefully examined Mr. Roebling's plans and theories and have concluded to endorse them. They decided that there was nothing impossible in the building of a suspension bridge of a span of 1,600 feet, though it had never before been attempted. The progress of suspension erection was traced from the 600 feet bridge span of Europe to 850 feet in the Niagara bridge. From this the span of 1,607 feet had been attained by Mr. Roebling in the Cincinnation been attained by Mr. Roebling in the Cincinnation of the state of the control of engineers agree that not only is this span of 1,600 feet, but even double as great a span was feasible. The engineers found no difficulty in the span; but the erection of the two towers on the brink of a deep and rapid river was a problem requiring careful study. On the Brooklyn side there was a substratum of boulders, which the current would not act upon or wash away, and here a firm foundation would readily be obtained. But on the New York side the foundation would have to be laid upon a quiexsand. The borings, however, showed this sand to be very compact, almost to the hardness of rock. The borings showed that this sand was not of a recent deposit, but the original decomposed rock, which had lain for numberless ages just where it is now. The encronchments and shore projections had varied the current and increased its force, but the effect upon the soil has been confined to midchannel, which has deepened in some places as much as eight or ten feet. To guard against any change of the bed of the river by the current Mr. Roebling is willing, if thought necessary, to dig as low as 107 feet below low water mark down to a solid rock for a foundation. The Board thought this unnecessary. Mr. Roebling proposes that the area of the foundation shall be 165 feet long by 100 feet broad. This area will be composed of luge timbers resting on the sand and bearing the mission of the two to the toridge company their full approval of the proposed palms.

THE RITUALISTE WAR IN BROOKLYN.

THE RITUALISTIC WAR IN BROOKLYN.

An Extraordinary Manifesto-An Extraordinary Manifesto-For a year past there has been a bitter religious war raging in St. Paul's church, Williamsburg, be-tween the Ritualists and anti-Ritualists. The battle, it now appears, is to be decided by an election, and the following extraordinary manifesto has been issued by the Ritualists. It speaks for

TO THE NEMERES OF THE CONGERGATION OF ST. PAUL'S Should the undersigned be elected as wardens and vestrymen of St. Paul's church, Williamsburg, L. L. they individually pledge themselves to carry out the following resolutions:

First—That the weekly offerings shall always be counted by the wardens before leaving the church, and then handed to the treasurer, and on the first Sunday in the month to the rector.

the treasurer, and on the aris stunday in the month to the sector. Second—That the treasurer herafter be a person distinct from either the senior or juntor warden of the church. Third. That neither the rector, church wardens or vestrymen be allowed to increase on their own personal responsibility the indebteness of the parish; but whatever expenses are incurred for the interests of the church, they shall invariably be first sanctioned by the majority of the vestry. Fourth—That the treasurer be instructed to pay, in every instance, the rector's salary before settling any other account; to render a quarterly return to the vestry of all moneys passing through his hands, and in no case to assume the responsibility of cancelling any indebtedness without the authority of

Sign.—That every legitimate means be at once designed for cancelling the interest of the partin, and thus redeem it from the damaging imputation of franchiently haurring debt, without the first of predicting the same.

That it be deemed inexpedient to make any change at the present time in the mode of sustaining the ministrations of this church by the restal of pews and the weekly presentation of the offertorial gift. Those, however, who conscientiously object to hiring a pew, and prefer to consecrate either by weekly or quarterly subscriptions, their offerings to the church may do so, without forfeiting the right of occasying their accustomed seal in the house of 600.

A change in the wardens and vestrymen of the church is requested by the rector for the following reasons.—

First—Because during the past year it has been amost impossible to obtain a quorum of the vestry for the legitimate transaction of business.

So out—Because, while he gratefully acknowledges many acts of kindness and liberainty from individual members of the vestry, that vestry, in consequence of want of unanimity, has, as a corporate body, done little or nothing for increasing the linances of the church in order to meet its 'necessary expenditures.

Phird—Because, should all the members of the present vestry be re-elected as officers of this church, the sacred relationship which now exists between the rector and the congregation many soomer or later, be sundered.

the finances of the church in order to meet is 'necessary expenditures.

Third—Because, should all the members of the present vestry be re-elected as officers of this church, the sacred relationship which now exists between the rector and the congregation may geometer or later, be sundered.

Fourth—Because the rector has been mainly indebted to the undersigned candidates for wardens and vestrymen for counsel, sympathy and pecuniary and, in what has already been done for the interests and prosperity of this parish.

Fylh—Because the rector has the most impulsion of the country and the continuous continuous many and the continuous c

operation. Worden—Gerard Willett, Shubael O. Keilogg, Verrymen—Thomas W. Gruser, Janac S. Choetham, Thoma F. Mofft, Henry S. Horlor, John Horton, Daniel Adee, Es-klei A. Harris, Ducols Smith,

THE NEW YORK METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the New York Methodists (non-Episcopal) was organized in the First Methodist Protestant church, Grand street, Williamsburg, yesterday forencon. Rev. S. S. Baker, D. D., burg, yesterday forencon. Rev. S. S. Paker, D. D., was elected president of the conference, in place of Rev. J. J. Smith, A. M., who has filled the position Jor the past three years. The Rev. George W. Dikeman was elected sceretary. An animated discussion arose as to whether the president should be a travelling or permanently located official, and it was decided that he should not be permanently located. This branch of the Methodist Church separated from the Episcopal branch in 1830 in consequence of a disagreement on the subject of Church government. There are about forty representatives of churches in New York and Connecticut in the Conference. The body will conclude its business on Tuesday next.

HORSE NOTES.

The entries for the coming races at Jerome Park are unusually large and comprise the best blood in the land. The Fordham Stakes closed with thirty-three nominations, the Westchester Cup with nineteen, the Jockey Club Handicap with twenty-six, the Hopeful Stakes with twenty-four, the stakes for filles foaled in 1867 with eight and the sweepstakes for colts and filles foaled in 1867 with seven nominations. Besides, the American Jockey Club have appointed the Wednesday prior to the day of the regular meeting.—June 5—as a match day, when several will be run, one of which is for \$19,000.

The Sagnioga Association have closed their entries and the nominations for the different stakes are very rull. The Sweepstakes for all ages, one and a quarter miles, closed with twenty-five nominations; the Plash Stakes with twenty-five nominations; the great event of the meeting—with twenty-six, and the Sequel Stakes with eighteen. All the above were the stakes that had to close on the first of March.

The racing prospects throughout the country are bright, and we may reasonably anticipate wincessing the most brillian season that ever took place. We have more horses than ever before, and the ficid will be larger than ever known. The ball will open at Jerome Park.

The Fashion Course has been heard from. Its proprietor has awakened from his torpor and, after rulping pace with the trotting spirit of the age, which was about getting the fiart of him while he simplered. He has seen that other managers of trotting parks have issued their programmes, and he has resolved to get out one of his own, wing, shall not be behind the others in liberality and chiefprise. It will be out in a day or two, and as the purses to be trotted for will be in advance of those on other tracks in this vicinity, it will give the owners of horses an opportunity of tesday their quanties before the other greater events come off.

Nourn Carolina Gold Mines,—No through her State historian, is making the North for aid in developing the that region, arguing that under a syste 54,520,731 to the mint established in 1 lotte. The whole amount produced in 1 of firty-seven years mentioned is established in 1 in the fire of firty-seven years mentioned is established in 1 in fire of firty-seven years mentioned is established in the state of fire of